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NO QUARTER IN THE WORLD'S CAREER

Equalled the One Just Passed.

Number of WORLDS Printed During the First Three Months of This Year:

29,045,255.

A Gain Over the First Quarter of 1888 of

OVER THREE MILLION COPIES.

Average Per Day for the First Quarter of This Year:

322,725 Copies.

The Average Per Day During the First Three Months of 1888 Was

285,796 Copies.

An Increase in Circulation of

36,929 Copies Daily

In One Year.

The World Guarantees

That its Average DAILY CIRCULATION EXCEEDS that of any two other American newspapers combined, and will refund all moneys paid for advertisement, upon proper test, the above statements are not verified.

A WARNING NOTE.

All along the line of march of the great Centennial parade are being constructed platforms for the convenience of the people who desire to witness the grand pageant.

Some of these platforms will be obliged to bear the weight of many thousands of human beings.

Are they being erected with a full appreciation of the awful consequences that might follow faulty construction?

In every possible precaution being taken to avert casualties which might turn the festivities of the Centennial into a scene of death and woe?

Many such public occasions have been adorned by fatal accidents attributable to gross carelessness. THE EVENING WORLD sounds this note of warning thus early in the hope that it may bring additional security to the lives and limbs of those who will participate in the Centennial pleasures.

The authorities should look to these matters with the most conscientious care.

Inspect and reinspect every platform that is erected. Double strengthen every possible point of weakness in the structures.

Let us have no blood-stains on this great occasion.

IT NEEDS INVESTIGATION.

The suggestion, that the charging of the doomed wires by the electric companies, whereby the lives of the employees of the Department of Public Works were jeopardized while obeying the mandate to cut down the wires should be investigated, is a good one.

If there are among the officials of the electric companies those who, in their spleen against the public servants, would do an act which might kill innocent workmen, let it be known.

That the charging of the wires, after receiving notification to turn off the currents, was a menace to the safety of the workmen is obvious. Why were they charged?

The facts about this matter should be thoroughly investigated.

So many relatives of WASHINGTON are turning up just now that it would almost seem that there was a will contest pending over the effects of the deceased "Father of His Country."

THE CHILDREN'S BILL.

(From this morning's World.)

Opposition to the bill giving a right of appeal and review in cases of the commitment of children to the care of charitable or benevolent institutions proceeds almost

The Best Blood Purifier.

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THE PRIZE-WINNER.

Mr. Hammond, of Parkville, Receives the Gold Double Eagle.

The Winner of the American Girl Contest an Englishman.

He Finds Some Things to Criticize as Well as Praise.

Having awarded the prize in the American Girl Contest the next thing in order was to present the fortunate winner with the gold double eagle.

Accordingly a reporter of THE EVENING WORLD took one of Culver's cannon-ball express trains yesterday afternoon for Parkville.

He found Mr. Hammond's house, a neat two-story cottage, with a pleasant yard with real grass, on Foster avenue.

Mr. Hammond was not at home, having gone to a baseball match and would return at 7 o'clock in the evening, the hour depending on the fate of the contest.

Culver's 6 o'clock express train flew into Parkville. Among the baseball enthusiasts who alighted from the train was Mr. Hammond.

The gentleman who had written the best description of the typical American girl is a solid, clear-headed, business man, medium height and middle age and is an Englishman.

He has been ten years in this country and had come so far Americanized that he had just been throwing up his hat over the great American name.

Mr. Hammond, who is an accountant for an English firm in New York, was surprised to learn that he had won the prize offered by THE EVENING WORLD for the best description of the typical American girl.

When the reporter presented him with the prize—a double eagle with a particular hand—some American eagle on "Mr. Hammond."

"I have never undertaken any literary work, though I occasionally scribble."

"You are a manager, not a writer, to some of my friends and they said 'You have not described the typical girl, but the ideal American girl.'"

"I have described the ideal American girl, a woman like Mrs. Cleveland or Lady Randolph Churchill. Of course there are various types of American girls in the city, the country, the East, the West, the South."

"What most impresses me in respect to the American girl is her self-reliance and the deference paid her."

"The women in England are not treated with as much deference as women in America. Their position is more subordinate one."

"The self-reliance of the American girl is due to her position in the world. Her public schools have educated all the young women of the country, and given them an advantage over the women of England."

"The American girl is due to her education and intelligence."

"As you ask me what adverse criticism I might make on the American girl, I will say that to me she seems to lack two things—repose and religion."

"The English girl has more repose, and is more religious."

"When he handed in for the contest were interesting; many were admirable. Mr. Hammond had the advantage in the contest of being a foreigner. It enabled him to write of the girl with new eyes and gave him a standard of comparison."

THE PRIZE-WINNER'S RECIPE.

Received from THE EVENING WORLD a golden double eagle, being the prize offered in a competitive description of the American girl, with a check for \$2,000. April 17, 1890.

ANN O'DELL HAS RETURNED.

She Will Produce Spirit Pictures at the Grand Opera-House to-night.

Mrs. Ann O'Dell, who has been so mysteriously absent for several days, has returned to her home in the city.

Not only has she been materialized, but her speaking facilities have in no way suffered by her short absence, and she will for the first time in this city give an exhibition of her spirit pictures.

The rather comical high priestess will positively appear at the Grand Opera-House to-night in a contest with the young man, who will produce a spirit picture in full view of the audience.

Something About Gems.

(From the Liverpool Echo.)

The ruby is more valuable than the diamond, if it is large, without flaw, and of the true pigeon's blood color. The largest known ruby belongs to the King of Burmah, being the size of a pigeon's egg. A fine stone of four carats weight is worth about \$2,000, but above this rate they are very rare and could command fine prices. The ruby has been most successfully imitated in paste, and carved backed by city-fall are often met with. The monster ruby of Charles the Bold, set in the middle of a golden rose for a pendant, which was captured by the Burgundians, is now in the collection of the Emperor of Austria. The sapphire is not so valuable when of great size as the ruby, but a fine stone brings a great price. A large sapphire, the size of a walnut, was sold for \$100,000. It was called the "wooden spoon seller," so called from the occupation of its finder in Bengal. Its weight is 132 1/2 carats, and it was sold to a French jeweler for \$34,000. Lady Burdett Coutts, of London, has one of the finest sapphires. It was formerly one of the crown jewels of France. The emerald is so rarely perfect that "an emerald without a flaw" has passed into a proverb. The finest emeralds are worth from \$100 to \$200 a carat. In the middle ages its value was enormous. Cellini putting it at four times the diamond. The largest emerald known to the world is the "Buddha's Emerald," which is found in India, and the Shah is supposed to have in his possession all the finest gems he allows only those of inferior quality to leave the country. In consequence, large turquoise stones are sold for high prices. The opal is esteemed highly, but the absurd superstition cannot be traced further back than the Middle Ages. The opal is found in Italy, and the Shah is supposed to have in his possession all the finest gems he allows only those of inferior quality to leave the country. In consequence, large turquoise stones are sold for high prices. 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